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A Common Shame.

The pursuit by the Police Department of the fallen women of this city is a shame to the whole community. The treatment to which these unfortunates have now long been subjected is an infamy and a disgrace to the manhood and to the humanity of New York. The whole city should rise in indignant and violent protest against it and overwhelm those who are responsible for it beneath the reprobation of every honest and self-respecting

Are these women harried and driven and scourged in the cause of morality? Not a bit of it! It is mainly for politics, and incidentally it is for money. It is for politics, because a base and sordid ambition has conceived it as a spectacle to make votes; because a man defective himself in morals and intellectually unsound believes that he can walk into preferment over the outraged victims of an inexorable social condition. It is incidentally for money, because this ambition gazes "at finance and industry with a of his gives to the police the occasions of self-abasement and depravation which have made that body as demoralized and | this dark prospect: as low as it is to-day become.

It is not the enforcement of the law that we deplore, but the method of it, the object of it, and the consequences of it. Let us have our laws administered by an adult who is sane, by a man who is a man in mind as well as in body, who respects himself and respects the community which calls him to serve it, and who if he have ambitions has only those that are decent and that can be fulfilled by honorable means.

Better a man who would protect the outcast in her calling of shame rather than convert her wretchedness and disgrace to his own advantage, and deliver her bound hand and foot to his chartered thieves and blackmailers.

A Wonderful Centre of Life.

The most widely known part of New York is the district through which Broadway runs diagonally from Forty-second street to Union Square. It is the district of this town most familiar to both visitors and residents. The theatres of the town are mainly congregated in that region and its neighborhood. Throughout its length or near to it are many hotels, and among them some of the best known in the world. No city of the world, not even Paris, has more and more notable restaurants in an equiva lent area: and along that stretch of territory are situated some of the largest, busiest and most luxurious bazaars of retail trade to be found in the world.

Whoever knows New York at all is sure to know of that district. The names of its great merchants and its great theatres are of world-wide celebrity. In this district is the famous " Tenderloin," once confined to the region from Thirtyfourth street to Twenty-third street, and between Fourth and Sixth avenues, but now extending to Forty-second street and beyond.

The impression has prevailed outside of New York that the "Tenderloin" is of shady reputation, is a rather disreputable centre, and the seat of a population notable rather for craftiness and wickedness than for moral excellence; but it is an altogether false impression. The which American civilization is found at its highest level. It includes the Murray Hill now to be considered is not so much region, the seat of the most conservative population of New York. Churches fully executed as the question whether abound in it. It is a region of impor- the execution of our Federal laws can tant clubs and hotels of world-wide fame. In no other district of the same area in America is there so much wealth gathered as in the "Tenderloin," extended to the new islands with their present pecu-Forty-second street, and now rapidly ad- liar relations to the President. vancing to Longacre Square, and even up to Central Park.

During the day there is no other par of New York busier or more thronged. The great bazaars draw crowds of shoppers and the district is lively with the activities of a multiplicity of trades and professions. When nightfall comes the that, under the President's lead, they streets are filled with people tending to demanded a new department, or bureau, the many restaurants, for New York has at Washington to regulate State corporagrown to be the city of the world in which there is relatively the largest patronage of these public eating places. Later a new throng fills the streets, when residents and many thousands of visitors of trade, of buying and selling, would not, hasten to the theatres and other places of public amusement. Along about the hour of the opening of the theatres the faithfully done by the President, would, Broadway trolley line is filled with packed of course, enormously increase his work. cars running as closely together as safety | The country has, however, recently and the possibility of movement allow. At the conclusion of the play and the a few days squeeze enough water opera the district again throbs with life, out of overcapitalization to irrigate and so continues until midnight. It is a great deal of arid Western land, and the cheerfullest, the gayest part of New | more than the new Department of Com-York, and, as we have said, the part most familiar to multitudes of visitors from all over the Union and all over the world. It is there you must go to feel the pulse of New York and to discover its most distinguishing social features. If you would find it at its height of excitement, go on an election night. You will see a veritable carnival scene, in which are mingled representatives of every nationality and the meth-

like of it or any approach to it. That is, the "Tenderloin." as it is now stretched out, is the great centre of the life of American civilization. It is a place to the House bent to him, on April 3, 1876,

ods of merry-making of all peoples.

Nowhere else in America is there the

yet, included in the district, to the east and the west, may be found collected the most orderly, the most conservative and most cultivated homes in New York. Spires of churches can be counted by the score. The "Tenderloin" is a district of which any town might well be proud.

Accordingly, it was natural, it was inevitable, when we made known the intention of the Rapid Transit Commission, or rather of the combination of capitalists, engineers and contractors which dominates that body, to upturn the great thoroughfare of the "Tenderloin" and destroy it as a centre of life and gayety, that there should at once have arisen a general cry of protest from the public, from newspapers and from the business interests which were menaced by the project. The scheme had practically been determined on, the engineering plans formulated, and the work of destruction was to begin in a few months. The subway was to be constructed on the plan of the old ditch, with the consequences of the digging with which all New York is so painfully familiar.

That exposure was enough. No ditch will be dug through that gay and busy district. The job will not be undertaken. The method of building them will no longer be selected solely with reference to the interests of the builders, no matter what may be the cost in injury inflicted on the people, but it will be determined in the interests of the community which pays the bills and to which the Rapid Transit Commission is responsible.

The Crisis of Conners.

The Hon. WILLIAM J. CONNERS'S Buffalo Enquirer has ordered a crisis. The order comes in a double-leaded, doublecolumned editorial article, which looks like a mortuary slab. Mr. CONNERS glance embracing a wider range than that of the mere speculator," and he sees

" Take the situation, say, in New England manufactures. Right there is a notable example of an output that has been temporarily enormous, but with no prospects that this feverish activity can

"In the iron and steel trade, in shipbullding, in ountless other branches of industry there are parallel conditions. The situation may be summarized in a single sentence. It is a case of excess of work, of overproduction, of oversupply of the market, and of an impending crash.

"Nor is it perilous to predict that a crisis must come inside of the next twelvemonth. The effects will be far reaching and profound; they will involve, not only manufactures, but business at large: they will be potently manifest in the field of politics, and will have the strongest possible bearing on the coming Presidential election.

"There is every reason to believe that the Re publican party is approaching the time when it must face a stern accounting relative to the false industrial activity it has fostered, and when its prosperity battle cry will be of no avail, because the superficial prosperity on which the party has based its claim will have become a thing of the past."

It is said that certain cotton mills in Fall River are suspending business this month, owing to the high price of cotton. That is the single tittle of fact, misrepresented, ascribed to the wrong cause and enormously stretched, to be sure, in Mr. CONNERS'S dolorous tale. As to general conditions of business, we are content to quote a Democratic witness, who is perhaps somewhat more widely known | ing. If the average absences have rein the world of business than even the Erie county JEBEMIAH:

" Business is good, money is pientiful, crops have been bountiful, with good prices prevailing. The country merchant is not in debt. The farmer has his mortgage paid. The savings banks have more money than ever before in their history. I think we can face the future without fears."

This is the opinion of the Hon. JOHN GRIFFIN CARLISLE. It is also the general opinion. Mr. CONNERS, and anybody else who seeks to bring on a panic for the benefit of the Democratic party, is taking a very curious way of helping the Democratic party.

Absences of the Presidents Fron Washington.

Some of our esteemed contemporaries cut up frisky," as it seems to us, when commenting on the absence of the Presi-"Tenderloin" is rather the district in dent from the seat of Government at Washington, inasmuch as the real point the place in which the laws are faithanywhere be faithfully supervised by any one man, so vast is now their number, and especially since the acquisition of

The real inquiry needs to be into the expedient possibility of diminishing. instead of increasing, the work of the Washington Government.

During many months now past good men have, for example, been so unhappy over the capitalization of corporations tions and the general management of private capital. The reason assigned | The way to spell is to spell. The way was that overcapitalization of corporations enhanced prices and that the laws in due time, regulate the evil. Such supervision of private investments, if seen that the stock exchanges can in merce could extract by years of effort.

It is not easy to put one's finger, or pen, on the power in our Government which can prescribe the place in which the President shall execute the laws. Public opinion may chastise the President for doing it outside of Washington. but can Congress or the Supreme Court

compel him? All Presidents have been more or less absent from the seat of Government. and among them Presidents possessing and exhibiting the highest order of personal and political virtue.

Twenty-seven years ago the country was so dissatisfied with President of New York, and in it is the very flower GRANT's absences from Washington that

executive offices, acts or duties had dition, subtraction, multiplication and within the then last seven years been performed elsewhere than at the seat of Government. He denied any ausuch an account of his discharge of his purely executive duties. If the inquiry | be only a survival. Business men exwas made to get evidence for impeachment, the House could not, he pleaded, require the President to be a witness against himself. He refused to answer in detail, but confessed that he had been in the habit of absenting himself from Washington and discharging elsewhere his executive duties. 'The point of the inquiry was not so much mere absence as doing executive acts when absent.

Probably the position taken by President GRANT in defiance of the House, and in defence of his Constitutional prerogative, was sound; yet, while the President of the United States has rights to be firmly held by him, he also has duties to be performed in a manner convenient for the other officers of the Government. If President GRANT had insisted that his physical health or safety required him to remain at Long Branch all the year, perhaps Congress and the country would have been without remedy. He might have said that The further underground roads required in his opinion he could there discharge by New York will be genuine tunnels. his executive functions by post or telegraph, as well as in Washington by oral conferences. The Constitution of the United States has not, in expressed words, provided for such a case, excepting by its provision for a seat of Government.

The example set by the late illustrious Pontiff, who has so recently laid down, on the summons of the Master he served, the executive functions so bravely, efficiently and constantly fulfilled by him at the Vatican-functions as vast, both in a legislative and executive sense. as those exercised by any ruler in Europe, Asia or America-has a lesson of selfsacrifice that is too obvious to require explanatory comment.

While refusing details regarding himself, Grant sent to the House a memorandum, prepared in the State Department, of daily absences of Presidents down to Lincoln. The executive acts done during such absences were specified. These were the Presidents and their days

	or absence.
	WASHINGTON, eight years
	JOHN ADAMS, four years
	JEFFERSON, eight years
	MADISON, eight years
ľ	MONROE, eight years
	J. Q. ADAMS, four years
j	JACKSON, eight years
	VAN BUREN, four years
	TYLER, four years
į	Polk, four years
	FILLMORE, two and two thirds years 60
ı	PIERCE, four years 57
	BUCHANAN, four years 57
ı	

JEFFERSON exceeded all others. He was absent, on an average, nearly 100 days each year. Polk did not average ten days each year. PIERCE and Bu-CHANAN did not average fifteen.

The striking fact in the foregoing record is that absences were many and requent till, in VAN BUREN'S time, the Federal business, had increased enormously. During POLK's, PIERCE's and BUCHANAN'S terms the absences were few, and almost no executive acts were done outside of Washington.

The record of each President since BUCHANAN'S term would be illuminatvived and increased to the magnitude which existed during the first half century of the Government under the Constitution, the explanation may be that the more modern Presidents have felt, as perhaps Mr. ROOSEVELT feels, that | mula "once a Senator always a Senator the enormous amount of supervising work lately put on the President and heads of departments cannot faithfully be done by them, either in Washington or at any other place; and that, as it is to be done by heads of bureaus and of divisions, it matters little where the President and the heads of departments may be, if within reach of the telegraph or

telephone. Some of our esteemed contemporaries ask how the Post Office frauds can be investigated properly when both the President and Postmaster-General are absent from Washington. That is an exceptional case, and does not touch what is the main consideration, which is excessive executive work, unwisely solicited by the President and wrongly put upon his shoulders.

The Three Rs and Business.

The Northwestern Miller makes a complaint that will fall on deaf ears. It mourns the lost art of writing, a loss which it attributes to the universal typewriter. It pleads, as many newspapers and men and some old-fashioned teachers have pleaded, for more attention to the rudiments in the schools. But what is the use? If the typewriter has had much to do with the waning of legible handwriting, at least it should have increased the number of good spellers. Yet spelling is departing, too.

Once boys and girls had to learn to write and spell by means of hard work to write is to write. Such were the mouldy theories of our fathers and grandfathers. Improved and scientific methods of teaching have come. Different views of the comparative value of studies prevail. Our children learn, or are supposed to learn, more things than their unfortunate parents used to: learn them in a jig and quickstep, to music, with many pretty trills and frills and flourishes; and those wretched three Rs

are openly derided. Business men, owing to their want of training in the modern fashion, kick violently. Many of them say that they can't get boys from the public schools who can write a good, plain hand, spell well, or even count and reckon well. Carrying bundles is all most of them are fit for," we heard a merchant say the other day of these products of the

march of improvement. Doubtless such an assertion is a savage exaggeration. And business men should not insist on their antiquated notions. A boy may be weak in arithmetic and yet be able to sing a song or have very earnest views about "civics." Judge him by what he knows, not by what he has not been taught to know. Besides, machinery will supply the dego to if you seek exhilaration of spirits; a resolution of inquiry whether any ficiencies of education. Mechanical-ad-

division are wonderfully exact. Spelling, like education, is being reformed. Why force anybody to learn it while it thority in the House to require of him is in a fluid or uncertain state? Writing is already obsolete. Arithmetic may pect too much.

A Theme for September 29.

For the President's address at the College of the City of New York in September there could be no subject more appropriate than that which was propounded by his distinguished predecessor, the Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND, in his very first annual message to the Congress, that of Dec. 8, 1885.

Mr. CLEVELAND then said to the Senate and House of Representatives:

"The fathers of our families are the best citizens of our republic. Wife and children are the sources of patriotism, and conjugal and parental affection beget devotion to the country."

This sentiment of Mr. CLEVELAND'S, then himself an unmarried citizen, is notable because it was perhaps the earliest presentation in a State paper by any President of the United States of the general theme which has held recently so prominent a place in Mr. Roose-VELT's thoughts and utterances.

The circumstance that Mr. CLEVE LAND enunciated this principle nearly twenty years ago, when he was President, has been generally overlooked. It detracts nothing, however, from the originality or the merit of Mr. Roose-VELT'S own discussion of the same question later.

Mr. CLEVELAND, also, is expected to be present and to speak at the inauguration of President FINLEY of the City College. It would be a particularly graceful act on the part of President ROOSEVELT to recognize on that occasion his prede cessor's earlier interest in the great subject of the relation of matrimony to patriotism and civic virtue.

The Conclave's holding out through the third day without making a choice seems to give a pretty effective answer to the stories that were spread about the Sacred College being packed. Of course the need of a two-thirds majority of all the Cardinals present makes the election more difficult. But never, perhaps, was a Papal election more open.

Reports of what is going on within the Conclave are the idlest of rumors. Nothing will be known till the new Pope is announced Then, as the lips of the participants will be unsealed, the full details of the election will be told.

Whoever the new Pope may be, he is sure to be a man of excellent character and chosen from a religious standpoint. Never in his tory has the moral standard of the Sacred College been higher, and self-interest, even, has been imputed to remarkably few candidates. The privation of temporal power too, for a whole generation has removed political influence in great part from the election. The new Pope will be a religious Pope for the whole Catholic Church.

An interesting question in political eti quette and sociological ethics will be presented to the voters in the Mississippi primaries to-day for the choice of a candidate for Governor to be voted for in November This question does not relate to the fitness or qualifications of the candidates, a local matter, but to the circumstance that each of the three has a different title. One is a Major, another is a Judge and a third is a tionably, the right of way politically. If the contest were in Texas, there is little doubt that the designation of "Major" would carry the possessor to triumph at the primaries In neighboring Tennessee, where the for has had considerable historical acceptance, the choice could be foretold. Mississippi which has Judges, Majors and Senators in abundance, has no established preference What preference will it record to-day?

Did the Hon. Robert Baker Reject a Cadetship?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It only proper that THE SUN should know of another instance of the spirit of independence to be found in the make-up of Representative Robert Baker of Brooklyn, attention to which has already been called by his spirited and widely advertised refusal of a pass proffered him by an attorney of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

Mr. Baker, as I have been informed on good authority, soon after his term of office be gan, received a letter from the Secretary of the Navy informing him that a cadetship at Annapolis, which it was his right to fill was vacant, and requesting him to send in the name of a candidate.

Mr. Baker very promptly wrote back to the Secretary of the Navy that he did not have any candidate for the cadetship, that he rould not have any candidate in the future and that the maintenance of an institution such as the United States Naval Academy was not consistent with his views as a citizen and did not meet with his approval.

NEW YORK, Aug. 3.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I wish to call your attention to the unclean paper money now in circulation. It seems strangely inconsistent with prevailing ideas of cleanliness and antisepticism. This is the Antiseptic Age-the era of germ dis covery and annihilation. The daily papers herald the finding of a new bacillus as an event of para mount importance. Checkmating the microbe has been the most important work of modern medicine and surgery At last the advantages of cleanliness, absolute

and uncompromising, have become apparent: for the aim and object of antisepticism is simply clean liness, and the idea is brought to bear on most o the affairs of life. Is it not strange, then, to see the surgeon, that

high priest of the antiseptic, take for his fee, with out a murmur, paper currency which is certainly filthy and probably an excellent culture for disease microbes of every variety? To see the woman who carries cleanliness to the limits, clasp the treasury note in her dainty hand, and, O, horror sometimes hold it with her teeth? Would a bundle of our bank notes, take them a

they run, pass quarantine? Why are we obliged to handle such money? In France and England business is done with crisp clean bills and shining gold. Why shouldn't we use bills that we can handle without tongs? BROOKLYN, Aug. 2. JAMPS G. SANDFORD. An Attractive Hostelry

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Here is the advertisement of a leading hotel in the Northwest with nothing omitted but the name of the town SOUR DOUGH HOTEL,
My Wife and I Proprietors.
BEST HOUSE NORTH OF MEXICO.
First Class in Every Particular.

Guests will be provided with Breakfast and nner, but must rustle their own lunch. Dinner, but must rustle their own lunch.
Towels changed weekly.
Special rates to ministers and "profesh.

Having read THE SUN for twenty years I know

how englously you print all things really up to date HERRIMER, N. Y., Aug. 2. The Programme. The Shamrock's sure to meet defeat As every Yankee knows;

matead of showing us her heels

She'll just turn up her toes

GREEK ART IN NEW YORK. The Acquisition of the Great Frescos of Bosco Reale-Missing: A Greek Charlot of the Seventh Century B. C.—Has It Come to New York?

Paris, July 24.-People are profuse in their compliments touching the acquisition by the Metropolitan Museum of the Bosco Reale frescos. It is really a very remarkable achievement and gives the museum a much enhanced importance in the eyes of the art world of Europe.

Perhaps I may be permitted to observe that it is only in Europe that an adequate idea can be had of what the Metropolitan Museum really amounts to. Americans who meet the leading spirits of the various administrations of the European museums are surprised when they hear their comments. It is indeed not a little humiliating when Alexander Stuart Murray, of the Greek and Roman section of the British Museum and the greatest living authority in the world on Greek art expresses his astonishment at the utter ignorance betrayed by American students of the Greek treasures they have at home in their Central Park. He says he cannot understand how it is that these students flock to the collections in Berlin and to that under his care when they are vet unacquainted with one of the finest collections in existence under their very noses at home. Every one in Europe who has studied Greek art knows the collection in the Metropolitan Museum. He has read of it; his books of reference, every recent work on the subject, treat it as an indispensable element of knowledge respecting certain elements of Greek art; and yet not an American knows anything about it. "I have never met an American," said the curator of one of the great collections to me the other day, "who knew anything about your collection in New York, and I have had to go all the way there, twice, to study it!"

Is it not possible that the acquisition of the Bosco Reale frescos may change thisthat the display of objects so distinguished in themselves, so "popular," if you will, may prove a drawing card for others than the merely curious public? A great part of the Greek art in the Museum is distinetly not popular. It has not a public vogue like the Venus of Milo or the Elgin marbles. But it is very much more important and vastly more instructive to the student, than the popular things. At any rate, the museum is wonderfully fortunate in this latest addition to its belongings, and every one congratulates Mr. Rhinelander, who. I hear, is quite robust again. at Bad Nauheim, and to whose tact and excellent judgment the purchase is due.

A very important work of ancient art in my opinion one of the most important and interesting that has ever been found, has disappeared, and it is hinted that it may have gone to the Metropolitan Museum or to the Boston Museum. It is however, quite common now to ascribe all disappearing things of this kind to the agency of the former, since it has become generally known here that the estate of the late Mr. Rogers has lately been made available for the extension of the collections.

The object I allude to is a bronze biga. or, rather, the remains of a bronze biga. When I was in Rome last year a very intelligent Italian gentleman called on me and "proposed" a bronze "treasure" which had been found in an excavation a week or two previously at a place not very far from the city. He described the "treasure" as consisting in the main of a two-horse chariot, of which the front, the two sides, the wheels, the pole, &c., were in an extraordinary state of preservation and with which there had been unearthed a quantity of large bronze vessels and pottery. The chariot, he said, was of the fifth century B. C., and he went into details as to its char-Senator. If the contest were in Georgia, the acter in a fashion that speedily evoked the Judge or "Jedge" would have, unques- malefic phantom of a Rouchomowski. Howmitted myself to be drawn on. It was impossible to show it to me in Rome, but he was perfectly willing to bring it to Paris for that purpose. This, I think, was true, but it is not now necessary that I should explain why it was true. At any rate, I made an appointment to meet him in Paris, and two weeks later he called for me at my lodgings there and took me to a very modest hotel, the Hotel de Sêze, in the Rue de Sêze, and there, in an exiguous bedroom. was the biga.

> Briefly, this biga consisted of the thin bronze arched convex front of a two-horse chariot and the two sides of the same, all three presenting bold designs of figures in relief in the style of early Greek art The incised or graphitic ornament was of surpassing richness and beauty, and in respect to the surfaces treated was of a profuseness which was to me quite unexampled. All doubts vanished into thin air-there was nothing to be questioned it was a genuine and a marvellous relic of a great period and by far the most important that I had ever seen. It was, however, much eartier than my Italian friend had supposed, certainly not later than the seventh century and probably earlier, the finest example of Etruscan-if, indeed, it were Etruscan-that has been discovered. With it there were the wheels, their iron tires all devoured by rust, but all the rest mperishable in bronze; the section of the bronze casing of the pole, various appliances of the pole and of the body of the chariot, the remains of a rich ivory inner and upper rim of the car, the double bronze yoke of the horses and the two bits.

> It was an overwhelming find; but I did not buy it. The price was impossible, but for all that entirely proper, and I was prevented by delicacy from competing with the sturdy museums of Europe. Now where is this biga? It has disappeared. So far as I know, and, situated as I am here, it seems to me I should know, no American Crossus bought it. Boston is represented in these matters by a most intelligent and aggressive gentleman whose activities are mainly seen in Rome: but I am assured that he is innocent The Louvre wanted it badly, but could not afford the price, and I know that Mr. Clermont-Ganneau is désolé thereat. It is not at Berlin. The gifted Herr Bode says that t has evaded him; and notoriously he is not a man affrighted of prices.

As to the British Museum, I took thither the first photographs that were made of it and showed them to Mr. Murray. That excellent and distinguished man's demeanor when he learned what the Italian owner demanded was pathetic. His circumstances were depressing enough at the moment because he was even then the temporary custodian of the marvellous bronze Eros of Bosco Reale which your omnipotent fellow countryman, Mr. Pierpont Morgan, bought last summer and which has this year been the wonder and admiration of the show of the Burlington Fine Arts Society in Savil row, where it has crowned the most beautiful and important exhibition of Greek art that the world has ever seen. So it is not in England; and as those who buy these things are few and far between, where can it be if not in America? Has Boston taken it or is it No. 2 in the beneficent list of the achievements that are to do such bonor to the memory of the illustrious builder of locomotives of Paterson, N. J.? I suppose it would be too good to be true

To get the Bosco Reale frescos is good fortune enough for one year, and it is not to be expected that you should follow it up by grasping immediately the most important discovery in another kind of art that has

PHILIPPINE COMMERCE. Three Times as Large as That of the United

States at the End of the War of 1812. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: For the nine months ending March 3t, 1903, the commerce of the Philippine Islands was \$46,969,485, exclusive of gold and silver and Government supplies. Compared with the similar periods of 1901 and 1902 the figures

are, according to the Bureau of Insular Affairs: \$40,332,196 1901 48,969,485 1903. These figures show the following increases 1902 over 1901 6,637,289 4,669,177 1903 over 1902.

While this progress is not as large as we desire, yet, in view of the cholera, rinderpest and other unforeseen drawbacks, it is progress, and substantial progress at that. There has not been any material change

in the import figures. The gains above shown are largely in exports of hemp and copra For both these commodities the de-mand is so large that shipments of those prodmand is so large that shipments of those products will doubtless be heavy for some time to come. It is also gratifying to learn that the prospect for greater exportations of sugar and tobacco, especially the latter, are good. Hemp comprises about two-thirds of the outgoing trade. It is still the leading Philippine export to the United States. We are also receiving from our "branch establishment in the Orient" occasional shipments of sugar and several hundred thousand dollars' worth of miscellaneous articles.

Outside of our receipts of hemp, we sell more to the Philippines than we buy from those islands. Our shipments the past nine months show a marked improvement in flour, canned salmon, cotton goods, machingry, boots and shoes, meat products and paper.

ery, 900ts and shore, measurements of the paper.

Naturally, the \$50,000,000 commerce of the Philippines for this fiscal year looks small beside the \$2,445,000,000 foreign commerce for the year, of the United States, but everything has to have a beginning. Too much must not be expected of any country during its formative period. It is barely two years since insurrection was mainly stopped in those fair possessions of ours across the sunlit seas. sunnit seas.

It was not until 1812 that the United States finally cut loose from Great Britain. Two years later, 1814, our foreign commerce was:

This was only one-third of the Philippine record for her second year.

WALTER J. BALLARD. SCHENECTADY, N. Y., Aug.

Geology and Genesis Over Again.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Fifty years ago the student of geology was told by the Bucklands, the Hugh Millers, the Hitchcocks and the Danas of that day that, although there was not a word of truth in the account of the creation as given in Genesis, nevertheless it showed, when rightly understood, the perfect harmony between geology and Genesis and proved that its author was divinely inspired! Next came the so-called "Higher Criticism,

with its more rational methods of investigation, by which it points out errors and inconsistencies in all Biblical records; but notwithstanding the multiplied evidences of baseless fabrications and groundless claims, as in the case of geology and Genesis, we are repeatedly reminded that all this does not controvert the doctrine of Divine inspiration for what is left. And now comes Prof. Haupt of Johns Hopkins, who, after telling us that the Eden stor

And now comes Prof. Haupt of Johns Hopkins, who, after telling us that the Eden story was all borrowed from Babylonia and was not inspired at all, says that "the saving truths that are declared in the sacred Scriptures cannot be affected by any legitimate research and no Christian investigator need be afraid of the consequences of his researches."

And, again, according to The Sun, "Prof. Haupt is of the belief that modern Biblical research cannot possibly disturb the foundations of Christianity. What it is endeavoring to do is to reconstruct the Scriptures as nearly as possible as they left the hands of the inspired writers, separating the human additions from the Divine original."

Now, such stuff, which might be tolerated or passed by if coming from one in the clerical profession, is scarcely worthy of respect when put forth by one claiming to be a scientist. Will Prof. Haupt put his finger on a single line of all that is classed as "Holy Writ" and show a jot of evidence that it had any other than a human origin? Nay more, will he or any one else put his finger on a single basic truth in the theology of any of the ancient religions, Egyptian, Phoenician, Babylonian, Hebraic, Greek or Roman; or for that matter, mediæval or Christian—I mean a purely theological doctrine apart from ethical teaching?

Take the Hebraic doctrine of a Messiah or the Christian derivation from it. Has it anything but a wish or a dream for its foundation? Yet for nineteen centuries the world has waged mercliess wars and persecutions

has waged merciless wars and persecutions

tion? Yet for nineteen centuries the world has waged merciless wars and persecutions over it.

It was not possible for any Oriental people, unacquainted as they were—except to a limited degree in Greece and Alexandria—with geography, geology, astronomy, biology, or to any extent even with mathematics, to form a consistent theory of man and his relations to the universe. And this is just as true of what are held to be cardinal doctrines in Christian theology—whether derived from Oriental religions, such as the mythical story of the creation and Fall of Man, or the later doctrine of his Redemption through the sacrifice of a Son of God, or any of the other notions that have from notional that have had no foundation but in the imagination.

Can Prof. Haupt or any other teacher who believes that the same tests as to the truth of Biblical claims should be required as in any other field of investigation, name one single basic truth in the theologies of any of the great religions of the world, ancient or modern, that will stand such tests?

Why not begin the twentieth century by telling the plain truth? Can it do any one any good to believe a thing to be true that is not true? Let the sole question be, is this or that true—upon what evidence does this or that claim rest? Science demands this and will be satisfied with nothing less. As Tyndall said, science has wrested the whole domain of cosmological theory from theology.

One thing more What the world needs to take the place of baseless and worn-out theological dogmas, and needs badly, is a system of ethics so well worked out that its application to all questions as they arise between man and man will go unquestioned and be everywhere enforced. The principles of equity in law have thus been worked out through ages of experience. Why not extend them into a system of ethics applicable to all the affairs of men? Make right living—righteousness—not theological beliefs, the test of character and life.

New York, July 31.

The Farmington School.

FARMINGTON, Conn., Aug. 3 .- The rumor that the Farmington school for girls founded by Miss Sarah Porter is to be changed in nature, or even abandoned, is now said to be wholly without foundation. The school has been for a few weeks without a principal, but the trustees announce that Mrs. Robert Porter Keep will assume the executive direction until a permanent head can be secured. Mrs. Keep was specially designated by Miss Porter as one whom she desired to act with her trustees in the management of the school. The school will be carried on upon the old lines without change in character or aim.

From the Church Economist.

The Rev. Dr. W. H. Roberts, stated clerk of the General Assembly, furnishes the following esti-mate of salaries of ministers so far as the Presby terian Church is concerned: One hundred minis ers receive a salary of \$5,000 or more, 300 receiv from \$3.500 to \$5,000, and 700 receive between \$2,000 and \$3,500. In other words, of the 7,800 ministers ess than 115 in 100 are paid \$5,000, slightly over 5 in 100 receive \$3,500 or more, and about 14 in 100 re ceive \$2,000 or more.

From the London Spectator. The country with perhaps the most lenient di orce laws in the world is Sweden, and there the divorce rate is lower than in the Netherlands, which, after England, has the strictest laws in the world

terandfather's Clock

My grandfather's clock Was not worn on his sock As so many of the clocks are worn to day; It stood against the wall

And was cumbersome and tall t ticked the sad and joyous hours away. It struck quitting time. But he didn't care a dime.

For our grandpa hadn't joined the union then; He just worked until done

Or until the setting sun Made nim wait until the morn to work again Chorus-Ninety years as a laborer.

Not a boycotted neighbor or A kick, kick, kick.
But he stopped, short, never to work again

en the walking delegate sauntered along and told him what an unmentionable fool he was for working such hours at such wages when So and so's men got five cents more on the hour and didn't have half as hard a job as

REASON IN SOFT COAL CASES. Justice Mayer Says It Is Necessary to Con-

sider Business Interests. William Devlin, who was chief engineer of the New York Edison Company's power nouse in First avenue, between Thirtyeighth and Thirty-ninth streets, was arrested on May 28 because of complaints about the use of soft coal.

When the case came up yesterday John W. Lieb, assistant manager, said that the company had spent much money in trying to remedy the evil, and that many changes were now under way. On the advice of an expert, he said, the company had disposed of 5,500 tons of bituminous coal at heavy loss, and that the coal the company had been burning was more than two-thirds anthracite

"This is a commercial community," said Justice Mayer, "We have driven too many business interests outside of the city. We are compelled in the construction of the ordinance to find this defendars. guilty and we do find him so. As to the punishment, we realize that this is the situation: "On the one hand are the residents of

the neighborhood, and their personal comfort must be considered. On the other hand we have this concern, which is of great value to the community. Even those who are suffering discomforts from this plant are also receiving benefits therefrom.

therefrom.

"We are satisfied that this company in the relieve this trouble. doing all in its power to relieve this trouble and as long as they show good faith we are not here to impose severe punishment. The case was then adjourned to Aug. 31 with the understanding that the sentence should be suspended if the nuisance com-plained of had been abated by that time.

FROM KING OF PORTUGAL. Telegram Tells of Drinking President's

Health on Board Brooklyn. WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 .- A despatch reeived at the Navy Department late Saturday evening from Rear Admiral Cotton at

Lisbon savs The King and the royal Princes have just visited and inspected the Brooklyn. The King expressed himself pleased with the visit and proposed the health of the President. On Monday I give a breakfast of thirty covers to the Minister of Marine, Cabinet Ministers and navy and army officers of high rank.

rank. The State Department made public this norning the following messages

LISBON, Aug. 1, 1903.

President Roosevell, Washington:

1 had in this moment the pleasure of drinking your health and the prosperity of American Navy on board the Brooklyn.

KING OF PORTUGAL.

WASHINGTON Aug. 1, 1903.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1, 1903. His Majesty, the King of Portugal, Lisbon.: I most cordially reciprocate your Majesty's greeting, seeing in the friendly occasion which prompts it a renewed proof of the good will which unites the two countries and THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

DOWLE GETS THE GARDEN. Coming in October With the White-Robed Cheir to Do Us Good.

The Rev. John Alexander Dowie, Elijah the Restorer, General Overseer of the Christian Catholic Church in Zion, has leased the Madison Square Garden Ifrom Oct. 18 to Nov. 1 in order to conduct a great will be accompanied by the mission. He will be according white-robed choir voices, the Zion City Band and 100 officers of the church. Provision is being made for 4,000 members of the Zion Restoration

An Historic Southern Military School. From the United Service Review.

The Louisiana State University and Agricultural

and Mechanical College is known as the military college of the South. It is located at Baton Rouge and numbers among its graduates many men who are now officers in the Regular army. Gen. W. T. Sherman was the first president of the institution before the civil war, and, notwithstanding his espousal of the Northern cause, his memory is still revered at this scene of his former labors and his life-size portrait in oils occupies a prominent place in the handsome assembly half of the college. The site of the university is historic grou It was for many years a military post, and the garisons of France, England, Spain and the United States have all at different periods occupied !! After it was abandoned for military purposes was turned over to the State of Louisiana for pur poses of education. The original buildings, how ever, still stand, and, with the flag floating over them, present a striking and beautiful appearance Here, in 1779, Galves, the Spanish Governor General of Louisiana, after an engagement that lasted for three days, captured the British garr son. The Spaniards were in turn driven out in 1819 by a party of Americans, and this marked the pass ing of West Florida from the domain of Spain. In 1861 the Confederates captured the post, and the next year a desperate battle, involving both land and sea forces, was fought near by, and the Con-

of the land batteries.

Many distinguished officers served here while t was still a military post. Among those who names are associated with the place are Wilkinson and the first Wade Hampton, Winneld Scott and Zachary Taylor, Grant and Lee and Stonewall Jackson, McClellan and Joe Johnston, Bragg, Rose eranz, Longstreet, Harney, Thomas and Hancock and Custer, Admiral Porter and "Bishop General Polic. Among the great civilians we recal the names of Abraham Lincoln, Clay and Calhous and Jefferson Davis. There is hardly a place class where in the South so rich in historic associations.

The university is true to its traditions. The sout of Louisiana are soldiers by inheritance, and while they revere the cause for which their fathers four!!! no Northern boys are to-day more loyal to the fias which is lowered at sunset every evening to the well-known strains of retreat, while the hattalica of over three hundred cadets stands on pareds at attention. Everything about the university is conducted on military lines. The cadets live in well ordered burracks, and by means of frequent

federate ram Arkansas was blown up in the view

stantly maintained. Traditions Rectified. King Arthur had established the Round Table. "Just to have the knights take pot luck with me,"

inspections a proper system of discipline is con-

e explained glibly. Later, however, Guinevere was disturbed by finding some red, white and blue chips in the royal William Tell had just shot the apple from his son's

"It was green," he explained nervously, "and I had to do something quick before the boy ate tal Subsequently a more artistic version was given to the newspapers, but truth, crushed to earth, will

G. Washington was encamped at Valley Forge "The Forge is all right," said the faithful soldiers, but where is the blacksmith?" "Don't you know," exclaimed the irate General, that he is under the spreading chestnut tree!"

Perceiving that they had a sagacious leader, they Why House Cats Love Fish.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The question why house cats love fish is an interesting one. was discussed by Darwin. I have searched for his explanation in one of his books, but unsuccessfully. The explanation is this: The original habitat of explanation in one of his books, but unside the from the explanation is this: The original habitat of the house cat is the neighborhood of the Caspian Sea. There the ancestors of the eat learned to love to eat ish, and their descendants, though horn and bred away from the sea, have not forgotten it. What a wonderful theme for the poet should be the development of the human control of vegetable and animal life. How many area of label combined with peace must have been consumed in the taming of the horse and the cow and the making of them subservient to man's authority. Then the acclimatizing of the long list of vegetables when Europeans came to America they found that the inhabitants had tamed the turkey and developed malze, the potato and tobacco.

How grandly do these feats stand out for comparison with those of the conquerors of the world have sometimes thought that the consideration of the more amount to immortalize the labors of those men who made life, to say nothing of civilization, possible whis planet. The taming of the house cat was a small matter the compared with the rest.

Objects (Cappens Andromeda and the rest were a compared with the rest.

The Trolley Fender.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN SEE A COLLEGE fenders on street cars. I would advise abolishment, as, instead of wing the they a more apt to take life, especially at night. Often trying to escape a passing car you run against to imder, which you do not see, and there you are. New York, Aug. 3. 19. H. Jones.